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USPT	l28 same (delet$ or destroy$ or destuct$ or overwrit$ or 'over' adj writ$)	7	L34
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USPT	128 same (delet4$ or destroy$ or destuct$ or overwrit$ or 'over' adj writ$)	0	L31
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L43: Entry 4 of 7 File: USPT Mar 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890163 A
TITLE: Sharing an electronic mail message with a party not named as a recipient of the message

DEPR:
Referring to FIG. 16, the user is able to select and store archiving parameters by entering the "Options" menu 400 and pulling up a "Preferences" form 406. The "Preferences" form 406 allows the user to select values individually for the initialization variables and store the values in the initialization file. For example, the user selects the value of the "Disposition" variable by setting either a "Leave mail in folder" radio button 408 (Disposition="RETAINED") or a "Delete" radio button 410 (Disposition="DELETED"). Likewise, the user sets the "Unattended" variable by either selecting (Unattended="TRUE") or leaving unselected (Unattended="FALSE") an "Unattended archive mode" button 412. When the "Unattended archive mode" button 412 is selected, the archiving program automatically retrieves and archives every electronic mail message received by the user without further intervention by the user. The user also can select whether attachments are excluded, and if so, which are excluded. If the user sets the "Exclude attachments" button 414, the "ExcludeAtt" variable is set to "TRUE" (otherwise the "ExcludeAtt" variable is set to "FALSE"). The user then may select either the "All" radio button 416, which sets the "ExcludeAll" variable to "TRUE", or the "Use list" radio button 418, which sets the "ExcludeAll" variable to "FALSE". If the user selects the "Use list" button 418, a list 420 of files to exclude is displayed. The user can add or remove files from the list by clicking on a selected file and then selecting the "Add" button 422 or the "Remove" button 424, respectively.

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L20: Entry 4 of 36 File: USPT Dec 19, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6163506 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for managing timer objects in an event driven system

BSPR:
A very common type of event is a timer event which occurs at a predetermined absolute time or at the end of a predetermined interval. Such events must be defined to the system as timer objects which specify, directly or indirectly, the time at which the associated event is "fired". This time is also an expiry time for the event, after which the associated timer object should be deleted from storage.

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L54: Entry 8 of 18 File: USPT Mar 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5889943 A
TITLE: Apparatus and method for electronic mail virus detection and elimination

DEPR:
Now referring to FIG. 12, a preferred method of operation 1200 for the electronic mail scanning apparatus is shown. Preferably, the postal node 232 is polled 1205 by emulating the polling routines of the electronic mail system to determine whether any unscanned messages that are addressed to a predetermined recipient are present. When unscanned messages for the predetermined recipient are detected at the postal node 232, the mail scanning apparatus downloads 1210 the message, including any attachments, to memory 248 of the client node 230 assigned to the predetermined recipient. The preferred method then scans 1215 the message and attachment stored in memory 246 to determine 1220 whether the message or attachment contains a virus. Then in step 1220, the method determines whether the message includes a virus. If the message is found to have a virus, the mail scanning apparatus may then take corrective action 1225 regarding the infected message, by either removing the virus, sending a warning as part of the message, deleting the message or forwarding the message to a system administrator. Preferably, the polling routines 1205 operate without user input and without activation of the local electronic mail program 274 at the client node 230 to allow for unobtrusive detection and operation in the background.

L21: Entry 7 of 9 File: USPT Jul 28, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5787247 A
TITLE: Replica administration without data loss in a store and forward replication enterprise

DEPR:
For certain implementations of replication processing block 26 of FIG. 2, special consideration must be given to the handshaking process. For example, certain replication processes implement the concept of time-based expiration of data. Time-based expiration of data refers to deleting data that is older than a specified time. One area where time-based expiration of data may be useful is in the area of E-mail messages. The utility of E-mail messages typically declines with increasing age. Messages that are several months old are typically of no further use to their intended recipient. In order to eliminate data which is not useful as it ages, time-based expiration may be used. When a given data object is older than a set time, as for example two weeks, the data object is deleted automatically. In a replication environment, time-based expiration results in a situation where changes older than a certain time are deleted from a replica node. Because an enterprise comprises many different replica nodes, each replica node may expire data at a different time. For example, one replica node may delete all data older than one week. Another replica node may delete all data older than six months. Still another replica node may never delete old data. In such an enterprise, if the replica node which never expired data wanted to delete its local copy of a data set, it would send a replica delete pending packet to the other replica nodes in the enterprise.

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L21: Entry 6 of 9 File: USPT Aug 3, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5933849 A
TITLE: Scalable distributed caching system and method

BSPR:
When a copy of an object is outdated (i.e., the original data object has changed), invalid copies are invalidated and removed, or ejected, from the caches. Further, the directory referring to the cached copy is updated. This is implemented in certain known systems by assigning a time-to-live (TTL) parameter to each copy. The TTL parameter specifies the date and time at which the stored copy of the data object expires, and is to be deleted. When the TTL is reached, the copy is ejected from the caching system (deleted from the cache). The traffic required to eject a copy that has become outdated before the TTL has expired is too burdensome to implement in known large caching systems. Hence, known systems only maintain a weak coherence based on the TTL parameter. The coherence is weak because the cached copy of an object that is changed shortly after it is cached will remain available long after it has become outdated, until its TTL expires. This problem can be solved by broadcasting a message to delete copies of an object and their entries in directories, but this further burdens the network with traffic.

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L21: Entry 5 of 9 File: USPT Sep 28, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5958005 A
TITLE: Electronic mail security

BSPR:
U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,899,299 and 5,051,891 to MacPhail, respectively entitled Method for Managing The Retention of Electronic Documents in an Interactive Information Handling System, and Method to Manage Transfer of Ownership of Electronic Documents Stored in an Interactive Information Handling System, issued Feb. 6, 1990 and Sep. 24, 1991, discuss document retention and deletion methodology. Although there is no express mention of E-Mail, the text suggests that the documents range from memos and messages to long reports. The originator of a document specifies an ownership expiration date, and the enterprise operating the system establishes an expiration date. An algorithm causes deletion of a document from storage when a particular relationship exists among the current date and the two expiration dates. For example, the system deletes a message if the current date is later than both of the expiration dates.